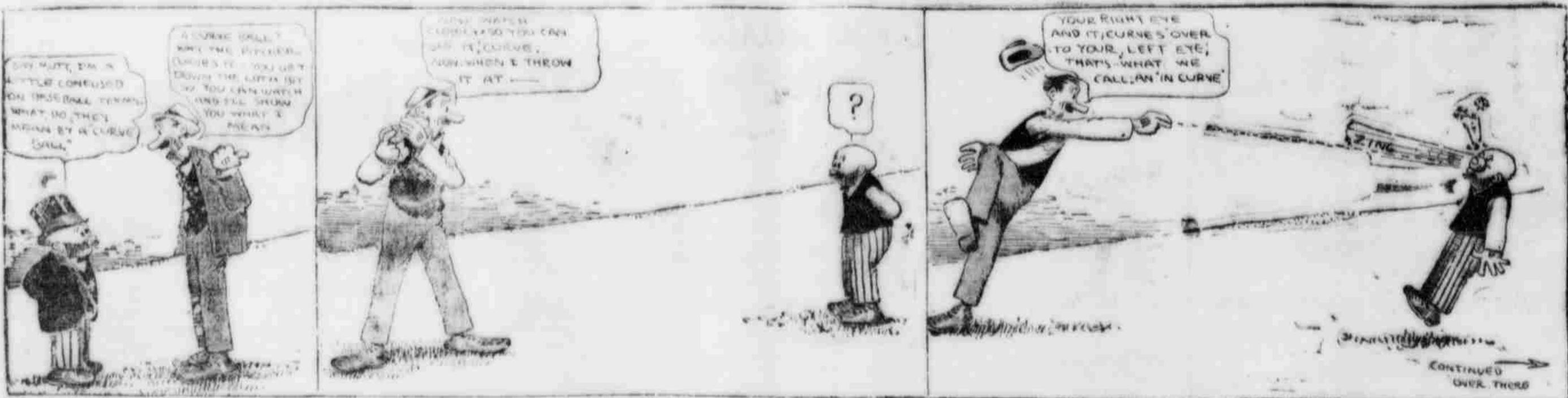


SOME OF THESE FINE DAYS JEFF IS GOING TO GET

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WRIGHT BROTHERS PERFECT DEVICE

New Equilibrator Will Make Possible Automatic Stabilization of Aeroplanes and Gliders in Air; Motorless Flyer Too.

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 25.—The president of the automatic control of the aeroplane, which has been the goal of inventors since flying was made possible, has been solved by the Wright brothers, reported yesterday in the news media in the number of telegrams and cable messages received by Orville Wright, who recently sold the secret which he has been guarding for months.

While Mr. Wright refuses to give details on the new stabilizing device, he said that the automatic stabilizer had been experimentally with an power driven machine and has proved its satisfactoriness. He says his desire to test the device in a strong wind that brought him to the beach sand dunes on the coast of North Carolina.

There are other things, however, which Mr. Wright hopes to demonstrate with his new machine. He said that he believed it possible to make a flight of one mile over ground in a glider without the aid of a motor.

Asked if it would be possible for the new invention to hover over a given point in the face of a heavy gale for a considerable time, Mr. Wright said:

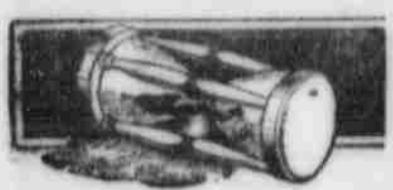
"Before we leave here we hope to demonstrate that the glider can be held in a fixed position in the air for five minutes or more."

The question of an automatic stabilizing device has caused the minds of the aviation ever since flying machines became a reality.

FORMER EMPRESS OF MEXICO

The mad empress of Mexico

Why Waste Time?



Hunting for letters, invoices, quotations, etc., which ought to be at your finger's end.

Call our special representative and have a talk with him on the



Way of Filing.

This service is free for the asking.

**LITHGOW MANUFACTURING
STATIONERY CO.**

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
PHONE 924

GYPSUM INDUSTRY GREAT INCREASE IN IS IMPORTANT NEW MEXICO COAL PRODUCTION

Owing to Scarcity of Deposits,
New Mexico Will Hold Im-
portant Part in World's
Supply; Geologic Report.

The importance of the gypsum industry in the United States is shown by figures compiled by E. F. Richardson of the United States geological survey. For 1910 the value of gypsum products was \$6,574,478 and the amount of gypsum mined, 2,375,384 short tons. This was an increase over the figures for 1909 of more than 5 per cent in tonnage and more than 10 per cent in value. Our gypsum industry is independent of foreign sources, for the value of the imports in 1910 amounted to only \$592,111, or less than 8 per cent of the domestic output.

New York was the largest producer of gypsum, with an output valued at \$1,573,971, an increase of \$21,327 over 1909; Iowa came second, with a value of \$943,888; and Michigan third, with \$688,201.

The bulk of the gypsum produced was manufactured by grinding and partial or complete calcination into plaster of paris, molding and casting plaster, stucco cement plaster, fibered plaster, plaster boards, flooring plaster, and hard finish plaster. The best known hard finish gypsum plaster is Keene's cement, which sets very white and hard. It is used as a backing and surface for artificial marbles and for ornamental moldings and castings, and its use is increasing.

Refined grades of plasters are used in dental work, as cement for plate glass during grinding, for making pottery molds, stereotype molds, and molds for rubber stamps, and as an ingredient in patent cements. A large quantity of gypsum is used in the case of a roaster in Portland cement. Considerable quantities are ground without burning and used as hand plaster or in fertilizer. Smaller quantities are used unburned in the manufacture of crayons, paper, imitation marcasite and ivory, calcimines, water paints and tints and dry colors, notably Venetian reds. When used in excess in mixed paints, gypsum is regarded as an adulterant. The unburned and dead burned forms of gypsum may be used to a certain extent with oil paints because they are not very active chemically.

East of the Mississippi river the gypsum producing localities are confined to areas in Michigan, northern Ohio, central and western New York and southwestern Virginia. West of the Mississippi deposits of gypsum are both numerous and widely distributed. The material is mined in Alaska and in the western states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Plaster mills are in operation in at least 14 of these states. The Alaska-gypsum is shipped to Tacoma, Wash., where it is prepared for the market.

Do You Want Free Wool?

"I would destroy every custom house in America—if I had my way today sir I would tear them all down, from turret to foundation stone."—Champ Clark of Missouri, present Democratic speaker of the house.

"And," she went on, "do you see a serpent coiled round the branch above him?" The doctor saw that, too, and many other strange things besides—or said he did. "Then, she cried angrily, "it is you who are mad and not I, for I see none of those things."

She is extremely particular about her dignity and exacts every ounce of the creature which was hers as the empress of Mexico. Nothing causes her so short as for any one to refer to her as the princess. In all her weak moments she never forgets her once great position. It is small wonder that her mind being tried at the moment when she lost her reason—she cannot believe that she has changed in power. Having once seen herself in a mirror under her changed condition she screamed out, "No! no!" and became slightly agitated. She could not believe that the wrinkled, bent figure in the mirror was the once lovely Princess Charlotte, since then mirrors have been abolished in the castle.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 5¢.

Takes Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Most disfiguring skin eruptions, acne, pimples, rashes, etc., are due to impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters is a cleansing blood tonic. Makes you clear-eyed, clear-brained, clear-skin-

radio, and partly to the growth of population and the settlement of new lands in New Mexico, Arizona and California—settlement that is creating a demand which will be permanent and growing. Both the bituminous and the sub-bituminous coals of New Mexico are rapidly growing in favor for domestic purposes, the bituminous coal being shipped from the Raton field to markets in Kansas, Oklahoma and even farther east, and the sub-bituminous coal of the Gila district supplying the markets of the southwest and the Pacific coast. The domestic demand for New Mexico coal in 1910 was so great that the operators were unable to fill orders promptly.

One of the benefits resulting in the coal-mining industry of New Mexico in 1910 was the reduction in the freight rates on foreign coal by the Mexican railroads. When the Mexican government took over the control of the railroads of that country it increased the freight rates on foreign coal in the hope of encouraging the development of the Mexican mines. As the railroads had considerable coal on hand they were able to furnish a sufficient supply of fuel during 1909, but with the depletion of the reserves it was found that the Mexican mines could not supply the demands of the railways and the other industries. In order to meet this deficiency with New Mexican coal the Mexican government reduced the freight on coal to the old rate, and it is not probable that any further attempt will be made to extort foreign coals from that republic.

The increased production is attributable partly to the strike in the coal mines of the middle states and the northern (Rocky) mountain district of Col-

(New Mexico and Trinidad, Colorado) field, is to far the most important coal-producing county of the territory, contributing over 75 per cent of the total production and more than 85 per cent of the total increase in 1910. All the other counties except Rio Arriba increased their output in 1910.

The first record of coal production in New Mexico is contained in the issue of the first volume by the U. S. geological survey of Mineral Resources of the United States, which covered the calendar year 1882. In that year the reported output was only 157,000 tons. From 1882 to 1910 the total production has amounted to 31,102,818 short tons, which, including mining and other taxes, represents a total exhaustion of about 46,600,000 tons.

According to the estimate of Marcus H. Campbell, of the U. S. geological survey, the original coal supply of New Mexico was 182,789,000,000 tons, so that the exhaustion to date represents approximately 0.63 of 1 per cent of the original supply. Mr. Campbell's figures do not, however, include the content of several newly discovered and extensive fields.

Iching piles provoke profanity, but probably won't cure them. Doan's Ointment eases itching, bleeding or protruding piles after years of suffering. At any drug store.

First Actor—How are the acoustic properties of the new phonograph?

Second Actor—Fierce. Your voice carries finely out to the audience, but you can hardly hear the applause.—Woman's Home Companion.

First Artist—The greatest art is to conceal art.

Second Artist—Then that man who stole Mona Lisa must be a great artist.—Satire.

For surveyor, T. D. Martinez.

For commissioners: First district, Walter Monas of Montosa; second district, J. P. Nelson of Barron; third district, J. E. Dilbe of Obar.

For county clerk, George Dalton of Jordan.

For sheriff, William Trou of Tucumcari.

For assessor, Ed. Ellis of Tucumcari.

For surveyor, T. D. Martinez.

For commissioners: First district, Walter Monas of Montosa; second district, J. P. Nelson of Barron; third district, J. E. Dilbe of Obar.

For state senator, L. L. Klinefelter of Obar.

For representatives, Jau Jones of Laramie and T. MacLaren of Quay.

For county treasurer, Leo Anderson of Tucumcari.

For probate judge, Rev. Sherrod of Ogallala.

For county clerk, George Dalton of Jordan.

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For assessor, Ed. Ellis of Tucumcari.

QUAY REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT TO WIN

Representative Ticket Nominated Will Lead to Almost Certain Victory; Klinefelter for Senator.

TUCUMCARI, N. M., Oct. 26.—The Republican county convention has nominated a representative ticket. The success of the convention leads them to predict a sweeping victory for Quay county Republicans. The ticket nominated is as follows:

For state senator, L. L. Klinefelter of Obar.

For representatives, Jau Jones of Laramie and T. MacLaren of Quay.

For county treasurer, Leo Anderson of Tucumcari.

For probate judge, Rev. Sherrod of Ogallala.

For county clerk, George Dalton of Jordan.

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